

**Abstract**

A method is described for detecting nucleic acid oligomer hybridization events by fluorescence quenching, which comprises as a first step the provision of a modified surface. The modification of the surface consists in the binding of at least one type of modified nucleic acid oligomers 201, wherein said nucleic acid oligomers 201 are modified by at least one type of fluorophore 102 bound to it. The further steps of the inventive method are: providing a sample that includes nucleic acid oligomers, contacting said sample with the modified surface, adjusting a defined salt concentration of greater than 0.5 mol/l in the solution surrounding the modified nucleic acid oligomers, detecting the fluorescence of the fluorophore and comparing the detected fluorescence intensity with reference values.